1—Battling beauties decorating municipal Christmas tree in Venice, Calif., where it is sunny and snowless. 2—New portrait of Joseph R. Grundy, appointed senator from Pennsylvania. 3—German troops saluting the flag of the Reich as it rises over Ehrenbreitstein fortress after the departure of the French troops of occupation.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

American Delegates to the Naval Parley Prepared for Big Reductions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ONE hundred American delegates, experts and advisers sailed Thursday for the naval limitation conference in London with many definite instructions from President Hoover, but with the assurance that he will support any agreement at which they may arrive with the representatives of the other four naval powers. The Chief Executive, entertaining delegates at breakfast, told them he considers they have become naval technologists through their study of the questions involved and therefore are now better prepared on the naval problem than he is.

While no figures have been made public, it is understood in Washington that the American delegation is ready to cut about 200,000 tons from the American navy, to eliminate two of the proposed 10,000 ton cruisers and to agree to a further battleship building holiday, postponing replacements that would begin in 1931 under the Washington treaty. This program would include reducing our submarine strength by 20,000 to 30,000 tons and our destroyer strength by 100,000 to 150,000 tons; provided the other powers made proportionate reductions.

In a statement to the press President Hoover said that to complete the conference in three or four months would be in itself a great accomplishment, and added:

"It is the most important of international conferences of a great many years and probably the most important for many years to come. The progress of peace for the world rests in a great measure upon the shoulders of the five delegations. There is good will toward the conference on the part of every nation. The importance and the gravity of the occasion have been recognized in the dispatch to London of the leading men of every country. They have the will to succeed."

FROM Europe the word was that Premier Tardieu of France expects the conference to end successfully in three or four weeks and that France will play a dominant role in the proceedings. The French delegates, it was said, would propose a scheme covering six years, to 1936, creating a naval construction holiday for that period. While France still insists on retaining submarines, it is willing to restrict their size, gun power and cruising radius to a degree that would make them strictly defensive.

France intends to renounce its rights to construct capital ships up to 175,000 tons, as allocated to it at Washington, and concentrate its naval power in the auxiliary classes—cruisers, destroyers, and submersibles. The French plan will seek to overcome the existing deadlock between the United States and Great Britain over 10,000 ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns, by allocating the global tonnage of the various powers with categories merely indicated approximately, permitting each power to allot whatever amount of the total it decides necessary for self-defense to that class.

As has stated several weeks ago, however, the French persist in their demand that whatever agreement is reached in London shall be transmitted to the League of Nations' preparatory disarmament commission so that it can be made a part of the league's general plan for the reduction of both land and sea armaments. The French believe that within six years the league's disarmament conference will be held and that all nations will accept its findings.

WHILE on the subject of armaments it may be noted that the house appropriations committee is beginning to realize that the American army needs better fighting machines and more up to date motorized equipment. It reported to the house the War department supply bill carrying appropriations of $455,000,000, and called attention to the fact that it had provided $239,855 for experimental work in connection with the development of tanks, armored cars and other weapons and equipment for use with mechanized force. This had been entirely omitted from the budget as submitted by the President.

No change in the size of the army is contemplated in the new bill. As at present, army enlisted strength will remain at 118,750. Officer strength will be 12,000. The National Guard will be given an increase, raising the strength to 190,000. Funds for training citizens at the citizens' military training camps are slightly reduced.

The air corps appropriation approved by the house committee amounts to $35,853,473, a million dollars increase over the present year. This sum will not bring the five year air expansion program up to date.

DEVELOPMENTS of the week in the German reparations conference at The Hague indicated that a settlement of all disputes would soon be reached. The major question was as to a guaranty for France in case the German government should willfully default in execution or should denounce the Young plan. The French delegates submitted a draft of a document covering this point which it was hoped the Germans would accept.

Vladimir Moloff, Bulgarian minister of finance, pleaded for a reduction in the Bulgarian indemnity. "We are not seeking to haggle or bargain," he said, "but a spirit of loyalty to you necessitates stating that Bulgaria is incapable of paying annuities as high as $3,000,000 over a period of 36 years. We are anxious to discharge the debt honorably, but we simply cannot pay that much."

When asked to name a figure M. Moloff suggested $2,000,000 per annum.

HUMBERT, prince of Piedmont and heir apparent to the throne of Italy, and Marie Jose, the "snow princess" of Belgium, were made man and wife Wednesday in the Pauline chapel of the Quirinal palace at Rome after three days of elaborate fetes and entertainments. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Maffi, archbishop of Pisa, and was witnessed by a brilliant assemblage numbering 1,500. The princess, who entered the chapel on the arm of her father, King Albert, wore on her head a high filigree crown in the form of orange blossoms, adorned with diamonds and pearls. Her wedding gown was of white satin, and over it was a mantle of white velvet made especially in the Ono district, with a train seven yards long trimmed with white ermine and held by four male attendants dressed in black, gold braided uniforms. King Victor Emmanuel escorted Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and Prince Humbert accompanied his mother, Queen Elena.

Many other royal and noble personages were there, including King Boris of Bulgaria in a gorgeous Hussar uniform; the duke of York in admiral's dress uniform; Prince Leopold of Belgium; former King Manuel of Portugal; former King Amanullah of Afghanistan, who now lives in Italy; the prince of Monaco; the grand duchess of Luxembourg; Prince Daniel of Montenegro; Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Jugoslavia; Don Fernando of Bavaria, and former princes, princesses, kings and queens from all over Europe. Premier Mussolini of course was a conspicuous figure.

The royal couple, after appearing on a balcony of the palace to receive the plaudits of the vast throngs gathered there, were accorded a private audience by the pope, who blessed them and gave them a special piece of Arras tapestry. For two more days there were public festivals and celebrations in Rome, and then Humbert and Marie went to Turin, where another week of the same sort of thing had been prepared.

MUCH talk and little action characterized the ruction in congress over prohibition enforcement. The one concrete thing was the request of President Hoover that congress appropriate immediately $32,000 for 30 new speed boats for the coast guard to use in combating rum-running on the Great Lakes. This request was in a supplementary budget report which pointed out the necessity of getting the boats into action within three months, before the navigation season opens. Each of the boats desired would be 34 to 36 feet in length, would carry a crew of four and presumably would be armed with machine guns.

Senator Wesley of Massachusetts was the first to bring up the prohibition matter in the upper house when sessions were resumed after the holidays. He submitted resolutions of a Boston mass meeting protesting against the "wanton and reckless killing of citizens of Massachusetts by the coast guard." Next day orators, both wet and dry, exploded in both senate and house and the recriminations and retorts were loud and bitter. On Wednesday Representative Black of New York, a wet, told the house that he had heard there was dissension in the president's crime commission, Judge W. S. Kenyon and Roscoe Pound being dissatisfied with that body's procedure concerning prohibition.

PROHIBITION caused what may prove to be the first serious rift between the house of representatives and the White House. Administration leaders in the house sent word to President Hoover that the resolution proposing a joint congressional prohibition committee is not likely to pass. It was passed by the senate three weeks ago and sent to the house rules committee, from which it has never emerged.

Speaker Nicholas Longworth admitted that "the leaders of the house" do not believe such a joint committee should be allowed to usurp the functions of the independent house committee already constituted.

Fifty wet members of the house of both political parties pledged themselves at a caucus to battle to a finish against the forthcoming program of the drys to put bigger and sharper teeth in the prohibition laws.

THOSE radical senators who call themselves Republicans won a decided victory by forcing the appointment of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin as a member of the powerful finance committee. Senator Thomas of Idaho, generally "regular," also was named a member, the vacancies filled being those left by the resignations of Edge and Sackett, both "drys" and Republicans on the committee as committees fought hard to keep La Follette from the place, but Senator Smoot, fearing to have the contest carried to the floor of the senate, voted with the Democrats and radicals for the appointment. The finance committee now includes 11 Republicans and 8 Democrats. If La Follette and Nonpartisan Michigan join forces with the Democrats, the latter will control the committee. In any event it is no longer loosed by the Eastern Republicans.

IN THE course of regular business in the senate continued its work on the tariff measure especially dealing with woolens and rayon silks. The committee investigating lobbying heard some more witnesses concerning efforts to raise or lower the sugar schedule, and the name of the President was dragged in several times in a way that brought a sharp rebuke from the committee from one witness, H. H. Pike, Jr., a New York sugar broker.

EDWARD BOK, for many years editor of the Ladies' Home Journal and celebrated for his philanthropies, died suddenly at his winter home near Lake Wales, Fla. He was seventy-six years old and had retired from work some time ago. Coming from Holland as a child, Mr. Bok by his own efforts won fame and fortune, and then set about returning to the world much of his money in the way of philanthropic gifts.

Another well known American who was claimed by death was Prof. Henry J. Cox, chief of the weather bureau. He was one of the oldest weather forecaster in the country in point of service.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING does not want to be a senator. Certain of his friends and admirers in Nebraska started a movement to induce him to run against Senator George W. Norris, and broached the subject to him. The general's response was: "I do not desire, nor have I desired at any time to seek public office. While it would be a distinct honor for any man to represent the great state of Nebraska in the United States senate, my decision must be regarded as final."

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"Things I Ate Hurt Me"

"I had a severe case of Indigestion," says Mrs. Bell Buckhester, 7 River St., Piedmont, S. C. "So many things that I ate hurt me. I almost quit eating.

"I would burn in my chest. I had severe headache, and such a tight, smothering feeling. I would be obliged to eat a little, then it would hurt me.

"A friend said to me: 'Why don't you take Black-Draught?' It was just too weak then to do my work. I began taking small doses after meals and in just a few weeks I could eat anything I wanted to, then to take my small dose of Black-Draught and feel fine. I soon regained my health and strength." Costs only 1 cent a dose.

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

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Your Real Estate Deals and Sales are when directed by A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

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The big reception given the 1930 Chevrolet has filled our showrooms with late model, low mileage cars that must be sold this week to make room for more trade-ins. Now you can secure a handsome, dependable used car bearing the "OK red tag" with an OK that counts". This signifies that the car has been thoroughly reconditioned by expert mechanics to top-notch appearance and performance.

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A good little car $165

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A real buy at $350

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This car is in good condition. $195.

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...egal Advertisements 75c per ... each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, MCH 6, 1930

What's Happening IN VIRGINIA

...e commission to study the ...pportionment or State Senatorial and House districts, as well as the Congressional districts of Virginia would be appointed under a joint resolution by Senator Lesner of Norfolk. The resolution is designed to carry out the provisions of section 43 of the new Constitution which provides for reapportionment of the State's legislative districts in 1932 every tenth year thereafter. The last reapportionment was in 1922 when each senatorial district, as far as possible, was given a population of 77,000 and each House district 23,000. The resolution however, has been tabled by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

...n all-time organization ...State Senator N. B. Early ...reen county will attempt ...deem the Seventh for the ...ocrats. The district is represented by J. A. Gay ...e Republican treasurer of Rockingham county, was elected in the Hoover ...lide last fall. Mr. Early entered public life in 1897 ...n was elected to the ...se of Delegates from Green Madison counties where ...rved until he was elected ...tor from Green and Albemarle counties and Charlottesville in 1908. He has always ...n "organization Democrat."

...espite the opposition of ...rnor Pollard, the House ...delegates is on record as ...oring a provision in the ...budget for free basal elementary textbooks in the public schools of the State. The representatives of the House ...d the refusal of the Senate ...o concur in a similar joint ...olution. The resolution is ...rt of compromise of the ...ney Delegate Wilbur C. ...of Loudon county provided for the appropriation of ...0,000 a year during the ...biennium for free textbooks. The bill was with...n by its author when it ...with the opposition of the ...inistration and Senate ...ers.

TER FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS ARE URGED

...n editorial under the ...ing of "Farm Roads," The ...hern Planter for March 1, ...), calls attention to the fact ...t nearly five million of the ...and one-half million farms ...the United States are located ...irt roads. The Southern ...ter urges that more of the ...tax go for the construction ...maintenance of farm-to-...ket roads.

...he editorial in full follows: ...he cry of better marketing ...acilities for farmers is almost ...e of mockery in light of the ...ondition in reference to farm...o-market roads. Of the 6,...300,000 farms in the United ...tates, 1,998,704 are on dirt ...oads that are graded and ...rained and 2,747,732 on unimproved dirt roads, or a total of ...,746,436 farms, nearly five ...illion, on dirt roads. Such a ...tate o faffairs keeps the farm...r from good markets. Good ...arkets are of little advantage ...o the farmer if he can not ...each them.

The farmer must use trucks ...nd automobiles if he is to ...keep up in the march of progress. Their use calls for surfaced roads. In New York State, it was found that farmers living on dirt roads not only owned fewer motor trucks and automobiles than those living on hard-surfaced roads, but the mileage they drove was less being equivalent to three and one-half months of use by farmers on hard-surfaced roads. Farmers on dirt roads were able to haul full loads only one-half as often as the farmers on opaved rads. Snow ...nd mud caused losses to 12 ...per cent of the farmers on hard-surfaced roads and 63 per cent ...on dirt roads.

Too long the farmers' roads have been neglected. "It has become well recognized that the unification of the United States by highways depends not so much upon the connecting miles f through, interurban roads as upon the development of a complete network rads built for farm-to-market, rural mail and school bus traffic," a leading authority states.

In our territory the great majority of mileage of the local rural roads is still unimproved. Too many farmers are residing on dirt roads. In West Virginia 73 per cent of the farmers live on unimproved dirt roads; in Virginia, 62 per cent; Maryland, 55 per cent; South Carolina, 54 per cent; Kentucky, 49 per cent; North Carolina, 4e6 pr cent; Delaware, 45 per cent; and Tennessee, 45 per cent.

The great highways run from city to city and the farmer often can not use them, because a few miles of dirt road, in an impassable condition, keeps him from reaching them. They are to him but a Tantalus. He is no longer willing to bear the burden which is now placed upon him. He demands consideration and will assume the initiative in road building that has so long been his due. Too much attention has been given to the tourist speeding, without thought tto where he is passing, from Kalamazoo to Timbuktu. It is not they would pass a ...lution asking the Governo... provide a fund for this ...pose in the next budget. ...mittee of the House fol... the refusal of the Sen... concur in a similar joint ...olution. The resolution is ...rt of compromise of the ...ney Delegate Wilbur C. ...of Loudon county provided for the appropriation of ...0,000 a year during the ...biennium for free textbooks. The bill was with...n by its author when it ...with the opposition of the ...inistration and Senate ...ers.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Your Share is $3,000. An Ancient Dread. Mont Blanc Is Advertised. One Problem Ignored.

THE National Industrial Conference Board tells you that the wealth of the United States amounts to three hundred and sixty billions, one hundred million.

It sounds a lot, but it is only $3,000 for each American, with about $500 extra for New Yorkers. That isn't enough.

If a healthy black slave in 1860 was worth on the auction block $1,000, what is the value of an American willing to work, and able, ordinarily, to earn at least $5 a day?

Human machines alone, leaving out mines, real estate, factories, are worth more than three hundred and sixty billions.

The land and its people are worth whatever science and industry choose to produce—certainly not mere billions, but trillions.

Signals to protect pedestrians from automobiles are to be installed in big cities and "amber-colored" lights were suggested. The police say: "Drivers will pay no attention to anything but red. That makes them stop."

Why is it that red impresses men, and even the lower animals? Is it, perhaps, because men, for forty million years, and animals, through hundreds of millions of years before men came, have known and inherited one great fear, the red blaze of a forest or prairie fire?

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, repeats, what has often been said here, that the big problem is not production but distribution.

Business is on the upgrade. Mr. Sisson does not agree with that distinguished political economist, Billy Wertheim, who says, "Business is looking up, flat on its back looking up."

Mr. Sisson reminds merchants that with adequate advertising goods can be sold at a lower price than without advertising.

First, have what the people want, then let them know you have it.

Consider Mont Blanc, nice mountain in Switzerland.

One million and eighty thousand people visited Mont Blanc last year, spending more than $10,000,000 in little communities near the mountains. Only 100 climbed to the top.

We have bigger, better mountains, but they don't get the advertising that Mont Blanc gets, and they don't take in the money.

It is true that established reputation helps Mont Blanc. It is also true that advertising helps to establish reputations, and keep them established.

New York's Safety Conference heard and news yesterday from Dr. Deblois, engineer of the National Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

Of all that fell or jumped from windows in 1929, 87 per cent died in New York City.

And, according to this safety engineer, a New York earthquake would be "the worst cataclysm since the flood."

It wouldn't be necessary for skyscrapers to fall down. They would rock, shake off their outer coverings of brick and tile, and "all our industrial profits and real estate earnings would not pay the losses of the cleaning and rebuilding expenses."

We have a serious problem of unemployment, and, unfortunately, it is getting worse.

Nobody in the government seems to know that there is any unemployment problem, or to be actively interested in it.

No commissions are appointed to inquire into it.

In England enough to live is given to every man out of work. Here we give him nothing: not even friendly interest or good advice.

Lady Astor, who talks sweetly on the radio, warns you that whether this war "probably would end Western civilization."

Perhaps it would. Probably not. It would kill millions with poison gas, destroy billions in property.

But it would act very quickly, as the "black death" did when it killed nearly half the population of Europe.

The victims would be in the big cities, where gas from airplanes can reach crowded populations conveniently.

After the surrender of a nation taken by surprise, the country would again reconstruct what we call "civilization."

It would be necessary to end scientific knowledge to end civilization. Merely killing people would not do it. Human beings have been killing each other for 1,000,000 years.

Little homes with poison gas shelters attached would not appeal to Americans as much as the ordinary American home with garage attached.

But if this country does not wake up and arrange adequate defense in the air and under the water, instead of asking Britain "Please, what may we do?" some Americans may wish that they had a gas shelter instead of a garage.

(© 1930, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Player Piano (best make), like new— $125.00 cash. Bunch of music rolls and bench free. Also other articles for sale.

FREDERICK DAVID
2-20-2t Appomattox, Va.

SLATE! WE DO JOB WORK

PHENOMENAL GAIN IN TRUST SERVICES

By JOHN G. LONSDALE
President American Bankers Association

SO phenomenal has been the increase of trust business that statisticians are unable to keep a true record of its advancement.

There are now something like 3,500 active trust departments in the banks in America, while in 1900 only 165 active trust departments had been established.

In becoming the custodians or the guardians of the property of others, bankers assume what has been fittingly described as one of the most exalted human relationships ever created by law." They become at once a big brother, a big sister, an advisor, or a confessor, sworn so to conduct themselves that clients will be won to a love by their ability and integrity.

Thousands of little children have received an education and have been started off right in life through the trust department's safe keeping and guidance of the family estate, numberless widows have been protected from merciless stock swindlers, many thousands of business men have been relieved of troublesome details in the conduct of their business through the creation of a living trust and still others have safeguarded their business enterprises through life insurance trusts.

The favorable reaction of the public toward trust department service is not accidental. It may be traced jointly to the growing intelligence of the American people in financial affairs due to advertising to the world at large the merits of trust services. Advertising used in a sensible, judicious way is necessary, a power that has accomplished much good for humanity. Among the detailed services, rendered by a trust department the one that seems to be winning favor the fastest is the life insurance trust. Life insurance is the quickest known way of creating an estate. In reality it affords the possessor the opportunity of setting up a positive monetary safeguard for his family and then paying for it on the installment plan.

A married man is not fair to his family if he fails to carry life insurance. I would say to the young man, "Buy insurance before you buy the ring," and to the young woman I would say, "Marry no man so thoughtless as to scoff at life insurance."

MODERN EDUCATION REVERSES OLD IDEAS

Business Institutes Use the Plan of Getting People to Think Rather Than Merely to Learn.

There is one general principle at the basis of all good teaching and it is that a person learns more readily by assimilating the experiences which he himself encounters than in any other way, says Harold Stonier, National Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking. This institute is the educational section of the American Bankers Association through which 85,000 bank men and women are receiving scientific instruction in their chosen business.

"The most advanced people in teaching today are emphasizing the importance of activity on the part of the student," he says. "In the schools of the past the pupil so often heard such phrases as, 'Be still,' 'Learn by heart,' 'Don't do that,' 'What does the book say?' The new educator asks, 'What do you think?,' 'What was your reaction to that experiment?,' 'What did you discover?,' 'What reasons have you for your answer?'

The New Method Calls for Action

"The 'expressing' school is taking the place of the repressing and listening school. The classroom is becoming an open forum, a studio of self-expression, a place of mental growth. The modern concepts of education are personal experimentation, individual investigation, critical discussion and creative self-expression. The pupil really learns only as he is able to assimilate the new meanings of facts and principles with his previous experiences. Activities therefore constitute the pivotal force around which are grouped the new factors in education. The primary responsibility of the teacher is to furnish a developing stream of activities which will afford the stimulating urge to mental growth.

"Education is a process of experiencing, and the program of the institute is so arranged as to give the greatest opportunity to gain by such experience. Through this we develop the art of thinking. Thinking has been described as the ability to handle experience and to bring it to bear on a problem. Effective thinking arises when we are presented with the choice of conduct. Our previous experiences become helpful as we marshal them and bring them to bear upon the matter of our choice."

The students in the American Institute of Banking by reason of the fact that they continue to go on about their employment in banks while taking the banking association's study courses have an opportunity to combine learning with practical thinking and action.

Sawed Wood—I will deliver good sawed wood—oak and pine mixed at $5 cord.

I will saw at $1.25 per hour for machine and feeder.

J. B. NORTON,
Evergreen, Va.

We Do The Best Job Printing

Busybody

Late one evening a woman and her escort were taking a stroll along Fifth avenue, and they came upon a private policeman assigned to guard the various exclusive stores on the block. (In many sections of the city, merchants feel safer if they hire their own police force.) The private watchman stepped up to an ornate entrance, grasped the door and shook it vigorously, to determine that the lock hadn't been tampered with. His actions were puzzling to the woman stroller.

"Hey," she heyed in a well modulated voice, "You can't get in there. It's after hours and it's locked."

* * *

Squelched

Out of desperation a certain young woman has evolved what appears to be the perfect way to cope with a song writer who lives in the apartment above. This gentleman is not usually noisy, but he's annoying even when he's quiet. He will strike a chord, think for ten minutes, and then strike another chord almost, but not quite, like the first one. Occasionally he will play a whole piece—a classic, usually. He is looking for a passage which can be turned into a good popular tune.

The other afternoon he played a Grieg sonata. It was very badly done, and the exasperated young woman below dashed to her piano to play the same piece—just to show how it should be done.

Then, to rub it in, she selected certain melodious passages and jazzed them, also to show the song writer how it should be done. He didn't strike another chord all afternoon.

(© 1930, Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Missourians Shoot Big Eagle and Albino Quail

West Plains, Mo.—An albino quail and a black eagle with a wing spread of more than seven feet are on exhibition here as unusual kills of the current hunting season.

Until the eagle was bagged by N. E. Morrison of St. James, Mo., farmers in the vicinity had been losing pigs and other small farm animals. The quail was shot by Edward Hill near Dora, Mo., and is the most perfect specimen ever seen here, according to veteran hunters.

OFFERS ITS READERS TREMENDOUS SAVINGS ON THEIR MAGAZINES

WHY PAY MORE? WHY SAVE?

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It's absolutely true! No strings attached to this offer. You can actually have your choice of any 5 of these famous magazines if you ACT NOW! The cost is just a mere fraction of their value. A whole year's reading for Father, Mother and the kiddies. Stories and articles on every known topic! Look 'em over. Select your favorites and Mail the Coupon Today! Don't worry if you already get some of these magazines. Renewals will be properly extended.

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Gentlemen: I wish to take advantage of your Magazine Bargain Offer. I am enclosing the above amount in payment for a one year subscription to your paper and the FIVE Magazines I have marked with an X below.

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- Breeder's Gazette
- Capper's Farmer
- The Country Home (Formerly Fam. & Fireside)
- Everybody's Pitry. Mag.
- The Farm Journal
- Fruits & Flowers
- Gentlewoman Mag.
- Good Stories
- Home Circle
- Household Magazine
- Modern Homemaking
- Nat'l Farm Pitry. Journal
- Needlecraft
- Pathfinder (Wkly) 26 issues
- Poultry Master Monthly
- Sportsman's Digest
- Standard Poultry Journal
- Successful Farming
- Woman's World

In The Clerk's Office Of The Circuit Court of the County of Appomattox on the 26th day of February 1930.

A. D. Barksdale, administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased.

vs) On Original Bill

J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. D. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. E. Fauber, Inc., and W. C. Adkerson.

And

W. C. Adkerson

vs) On Cross Bill

A. D. Barksdale, Administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased, J. P. Owen, in his own right, and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. D. Owen and J. E. Fauber, Inc.

And

J. E. Fauber, Inc.

vs) On Cross Bill

A. D. Barksdale, Administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased, J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. D. Owen and W. C. Adkerson.

The object of the original bill is to have the guidance and direction of the court in the matter of the payment and distribution of the fund in the hands of the plaintiff as Administrator of said Thomas A. Owen, and to determine the claims of all the parties thereto; the object of the cross bills filed by W. C. Adkerson and J.E. Fauber, Inc., is to have to said them, out of such of the fund as may be decreed to be paid to said J. A. Owen, their respective debts as for necessary services rendered to said Willie C. Owen, or her estate, for which he is liable.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that diligence had been used to ascertain in what county or corporation, J. A. Owen, a defendant in the original bill and the two cross bills, is, without effect, it is ordered that he, the said J. A. Owen, do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in this suit and cross bills. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the County of Appomattox, that a copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on or before the 1st day of March, 1930, that being the next succeeding rule day after this order was entered, and that a copy hereof be nailed to the post office address of the defendant J. A. Owen, given in the affidavit herein, and file a certificate of the fact in the papers of this case.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. SMITH, Clerk.
JNO. L. ABBOT, p. q. 2-27-4t

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